

INTENSIVE READING

大学

英语

全程导学

COLLEGE ENGLISH

高玉娟◎主编 孔庆炎◎主审



(第四版)

INTENSIVE READING

精读

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精 读 (3)

(第四版)

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前 言

(修订版)

《大学英语》是一套适合高等学校基础英语教学的系列教材,曾荣获全国高等学校第二届优秀教材特等奖及国家教委高等学校第二届教材一等奖。多年来被越来越多的高等学校选作大学英语基础阶段的教材,颇受广大师生的欢迎。但该系列教材有一定的难度和深度,并且练习量也大。无论是教师课堂讲解,还是学生课前预习,都有一定难度。为方便广大师生使用和学习这套教材,1995年我们编写出版了《大学英语自主学习与同步训练》(精读)套书(共4册)。本套书出版以后,深受广大学生读者的喜爱和好评,在短短的时间内反复重印,被认为是纵有深度、横有跨度、内容丰富、贴近教材、讲解精炼、新颖实用的辅助教材。1999年我们曾对本套书进行了较详尽的修订,使之更加完善。尽管如此,我们本着力求完美的原则,在保持此书原有风格的基础上再次做了全面、认真的修改。修订后的本书体现了教师的“全程导学”(见课文导读部分)和学生的“全程跟进”(见习得实践部分)。故书名改为《大学英语全程导学》。同时考虑到精读教学的前瞻性,即在精读课上最大限度地讲说和写以及文化知识融入其中,使精读课成为一门综合课,我们还增加了“说”和“写”以及相关背景知识的内容(如经典段落、精彩背诵句子及背景知识)。

修订后的本书由“背景知识”、“课文导读”和“习得实践”三大部分组成。“背景知识”部分不仅简要介绍了“有关事件的时代背景,还对文中出现的相关人物和知识做了说明,目的在于使学生扩大阅读视野,从而更好地理解课文。”“课文导读”部分由4个版块组成,即“篇章理解”、“经典段落”、“精彩背诵句子”和“重难点句子·词汇解析与拓展”。

版块一 篇章理解:从作品的整体角度出发,使学生不仅理解课文的大意、中心思想,而且从文学方面去分析人物性格特点及作者的写作风格等,让学生在掌握语言知识的同时,提高文学鉴赏水平。

版块二 经典段落:从写作手法切入,对文中的某些文笔较好的段落做了较详尽的评析,包括语句的衔接、过渡以及语言的运用等方面。此部分的目的在于使学生能够学习到一些写作方面的技巧,提高写作能力。

版块三 精彩背诵句子:摘取了课文中比较精彩的句子,让学生仿诵,通过

这种办法调动学生开口说英语,从而提高口语能力。

版块四 重难点句子·词汇解析与拓展:它是课文导读的核心部分,它从语言知识、认知角度出发,不仅对课文中出现的要点,包括重要句型和难句、难词及短语进行例解,而且从语法结构、修辞、深刻含义及与中心思想的联系等方面作了详尽的解释,从而使学生能更好地理解课文。修订后的此部分,还增加了多组同义词、易混词辨析等内容,所选例句更具代表性,并且贴近学生,有较强的实用性。

“习得实践”部分是前面两大部分知识的检验与运用。主要以灵活多样的题型来检测学生的知识水平。通过检测,学生会找出自己的不足,从而有目的、有重点地学习。此部分试题有一定的代表性和针对性,题后给出答案,并对疑难点进行详尽注释。读后,学生们不仅知其然而且知其所以然,从中真正受益,提高应试能力。修订后的此部分增加了练习题的题型和题量,并且更换了一些阅读文章,使新换文章内容与原课文内容更接近,更具实用性。

为了方便同学们自学,我们还增加了“教材练习答疑”,并在全书后附上了“课文参考译文”。

本套书语言材料内容丰富,体裁多样,知识性强,词汇和语法讲解准确,代表性强,覆盖面广。它既可作为大、中专学生学习的辅导教材和教师教学参考书,也可作为报考研究生的考生复习考试的重要材料。同时,本套书还可作为社会成人教育、英语自学考试者学习的辅导书。我们真心地期望本套书能成为既实用、准确、翔实又能指点迷津的辅导读物,使学习者、应试者避开误区,少走弯路。

英语界专家、大连理工大学孔庆炎教授应邀为本套书审稿,并提出了许多宝贵意见,在此,我们表示衷心的感谢。

我们感谢全国上百万的莘莘学子们对此书的厚爱,更殷切地期盼本套书修订版问世以后,能更多地听到反馈意见,以便不断修订,使之完善。

全书由高玉娟策划、完稿并修改;赵小东、周丽华担任副主编。具体编写分工如下:高玉娟第一、二、三、四、五课;赵小东第六、七、八课;周丽华第九、十课。

编 者

2001年6月



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- 经典段落
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UNIT 1

A Brush with the Law

背景知识

1. The sixties' "youth counterculture" (60年代的“青年反主流文化”思潮)

In the 1960's, many American young people rejected conventional social values and demanded more personal freedom. They wore long hair and unusual clothes, indulged themselves in sex, drugs, alcohol and rock music and took up anything that was unconventional. The counterculture soon spread to other Western countries. (20世纪60年代,很多美国青年人拒绝传统的社会价值观,要求更多的个人自由。他们留长发,穿奇装异服,沉湎于性自由,吸毒,酗酒和摇滚乐。这种消极颓废、玩世不恭的生活方式称为“反主流文化”思潮,

不久又传入其他西方国家。)

2. Middle class(中产阶级)

The middle class in Britain includes professional people (doctors, lawyers and architects), bankers and owners of business. It is between nobility and the working class. (英国的中产阶级包括职业医生、律师、建筑师、银行家、商业家等,它介于贵族与劳动阶层之间。)

3. School term in the university of Britain(英国大学的学期)

In Britain the university terms are: Oct.-Dec.; Jan.-Mar.; Apr.-Jun. (英国大学一般分3个学期,即从10月—12月;1月到3月;4月到5月。)

课文导读

● 篇章理解 ●

One morning twelve years ago in Richmond, the narrator was wandering aimlessly in the street when two policemen came up and arrested him simply because they found him wearing long untidy hair and wandering without any definite purpose and they thought he might want to steal milk bottles. Then he was charged. But the trial was dismissed after fif-

teen minutes, and the narrator was free. But his release was based on the facts that he had the right accent; he had respectable, middle-class parents in court; he had reliable witnesses and he could afford a very good solicitor. From the incident happened, we could see one aspect of life in western countries—the arbitrariness of law.

The author writes ironically about the injustice and arbitrariness of law in society.

● 经典段落 ●

And so I do not have a criminal record. But what was most shocking at the time was the things my release from the charge so clearly depended on. I had the 'right' accent, respectable middle-class parents in court, reliable witnesses, and I could obviously afford a very good solicitor. Given the obscure nature of the charge, I feel sure that if I had come from a different background, and had really been unemployed, there is every chance that I would have been found guilty. While asking for costs to be awarded, my solicitor's case quite obviously revolved around the fact that I had a brilliant academic record.

评析:作者在本段列举了法庭对其“无罪释放”的几点原因。作者在遣词、句式上言语轻松、诙谐,却又不乏犀利的讽刺。本段第一句承述上文,又为下文埋下伏笔,用“And so...”表达了“无罪一身轻”的感觉。第二、三句用“But”引出我被释放的原因。这四点原因也是本文的关键,它们发人深思,说明所谓的法律让人啼笑皆非。而在第三句,作者就运用了名词词组的排比(right accent, respectable middle-class parents, reliable witnesses, good solicitor)来增强语言力度。第四句作者运用一个假设,虚拟说如果没有这几点原因,那么这个案子的结果很可能会截然不同,表达了作者对警察局、法庭的独断专行(arbitrariness)的不满,同时也会引起读者的同情,对这一事件产生反感、忿恨。最后一句则表明,要求警察局赔偿诉讼费的辩护证据其实也是荒唐可笑的。

本段中除排比方法外, reliable, respectable, afford, shocking, given, release from, depend on, revolve around 等词、词组及虚拟

句式 If I had + 过去分词, I would have + 过去分词也都是写作时可以运用和模仿的。

● 精彩背诵句子 ●

a (L.3) “... but it makes a good story now”

b (L.11-14) “As it was a fine day and I was in no hurry, I was talking my time, looking in the shop windows, strolling in the park, and sometimes just stopping and looking around me. It must have been this obvious aimlessness that led to my downfall.”

c (L.36-37) ... and it confirmed them in their belief that I was a thoroughly disreputable character.

d (L.59-61) Given the obscure nature of the charge, I feel sure that if I had come from a different background, and had really been unemployed, there is every chance that I would have been found guilty.

● 重难点句子·词汇解析与拓展 ●

1. be in trouble with the law. (L.1) 与警察发生纠葛。
2. but it makes a good story now. (L.3)
but it provides materials for good story now.
但现在却成了一个很好的故事。
3. What makes it rather disturbing was the arbitrary circumstances both of my arrest and my subsequent fate in court. 那次经历令人颇为恼火的是我的被捕以及随后庭上审讯时出现的种种武断专横的情况。

作者被捕只是因为警察认为他企图偷奶瓶。后来他被免于起诉又只是因为他的口音纯正、出身于令人尊敬的中产阶级家庭、有可信任的证人等等。也就是说:他被武断地逮捕又被武断地释放。正是这种武断使作者感到恼火。

4. and was not due to go to university until the following October (L.7) 期望在 10 月份上大学

用法 due

- ① 本文中“预期的;预定的”,同 expected; supposed。可用于短语 be due to do 中。
- ▼ The train is due at 3:30. 火车应在 3:30 到达。
- ▼ He is due to leave tomorrow. 他预定明天走。
- ② 指“到期的,应该付给的”。
- ▼ The rent is due tomorrow. 房租该明天付。
- ③ 短语 be due to... 也表示“起因于……”。此处 to 为介词。
- ▼ The delay was due to power failure. 由于停电耽搁了。

5. I was taking my time, looking in shop windows, strolling in the park, ... (L.11 ~ 12) 我不慌不忙,逛逛商店,漫步于公园……

用法 take one's time

意为“不匆忙,不着急”,指做事从容不迫,后常接 over。同 not hurry。同义短语为 take it easy 等。如:

- ▼ Just take your time and write it clearly before you hand it in. 慢慢来,写清楚后交上来。

用法 stroll

同 walk at leisure, 表示“漫步,信步而

行”,表示悠闲自在的样子。

- ▼ The couple strolled arm in arm. 一对夫妇挽臂漫步。

注意区分其他与“走”有关的动词

walk	步行(为一般用语)
stride	大步流星地走;阔步走
limp	跛行;一瘸一拐地走
hop	单足跳行
stagger	蹒跚而行;摇摆
step	一步步地走(比较正式用词)

6. It must have been this obvious aimlessness that led to my downfall. (L.13 ~ 14)
I'm sure that my arrest was the result of wandering in the street. 一定是我漫无目的的闲逛使我倒了霉。

downfall 指后来我被指控这一后果。全句为强调结构。句型“must have done”表示对过去情况的肯定判断。

7. I was just walking out of the local library, having unsuccessfully sought employment there, ... (L.15 ~ 16) 我在当地图书馆没有找到工作,刚刚走出来……。

having unsuccessfully sought employment 是现在分词短语,在句中做状语。

8. ..., this time in uniform, and I was left in no doubt. (L.20 ~ 21) The second policeman wore uniform, so I realized that it was not a joke. 这次是位身着警服的,这一下使我确信无疑了。

in no doubt 是主语补语,“无疑”。如: He left us in no doubts that he wanted results 他使我们相信他要结果。I was left in no doubt that he could do the job. 我确信他能做此工作。

9. Wandering with intent to commit an arrestable offence. (L.23) 到处游荡,试图

作案,足以构成逮捕。

用法 commit

意为“犯错误,干坏事”等。可与下列名词搭配:

commit	a crime	犯罪
	a mistake	犯错误
	an error	犯错误
	murder	凶杀
	suicide	自杀

辨析 intent 与 intention

两者都表示“意图;目的”,但它们之间又有区别。

intent 多用于法律方面,它前面一般不用冠词或人称、物主代词,后常接 to do 形式。

▼ The prisoner was charged with intent to kill. 犯人被告有杀人企图。

intention 是普通用语,它前面一般常用冠词或人称、物主代词修饰,后常接 of doing 形式。

▼ She has no intention of spending the rest of her life working as a waitress. 她不打算在自己的余生做女侍。

10. **perfectly straight face** (L.27) with a very serious expression 板着一副面孔

用法 perfectly

表示“完全地;全然地”,同 completely。

▼ I perfectly trust you. 我完全信赖你。

其形容词形式为 perfect, 有以下意义与用法:

① 表示“完美的,无欠缺的”,同 excellent, flawless。

▼ She is a perfect girl. 她是个无可挑剔的姑娘。

② 指“完全的,十足的”,同 complete。

▼ He is perfect stranger for me. 对我来说他完全是个生人。

▼ You know that I have perfect confidence in you.

你知道我对你完全信任的。

11. **As a result, I wanted to appear cool and unconcerned with the incident.** (L.33 ~ 34) 因此我想表现出一副冷漠的,对此满不在乎的样子。

用法 as a result

意为“结果是”,可以用在句中,做插入语,前后用逗号隔开,也可用于句尾。

▼ He didn't work hard enough, as a result, he failed the exam. 他学习不够努力,结果是考试不及格。

注意:将其与 as a result of 区分开,后者是介词短语,意为“……后果”。

▼ Many people were injured as a result of the accident. 事故的后果是许多人受伤。

用法 be unconcerned with

意为“与……无关”,同 have nothing to do with。

▼ He talks as if he were unconcerned with the conspiracy. 他说起话来好像与此阴谋无关似的。

注意:短语 be unconcerned about 意思与此不一样,它表示“对……漠不关心;对……不感兴趣”。

12. **...in the most casual and conversational tone I could manage.** (L.34 ~ 35) 尽量用一种我能做出的漫不经心的且极其随便的腔调说。

in...tone “以……腔调说”。

13. **I thus appeared to be quite familiar with this sort of situation, and it confirmed them in their belief that I was a thoroughly disreputable character.** (L.35 ~ 37) 这样一来,我就好像是非常熟

悉这一套的了,这也使他们更加确信我是一个地地道道的坏蛋。

用法 confirm

为及物动词,意为“证实……”。可以说“证实(怀疑、事实、担忧)”等。

- ▼ What you tell me confirms my suspicion / confirms me in my suspicion. 你告诉我的话证实了我的怀疑。

注意:将 confirm 与下列动词区分开:

confine	限制;限定在……范围内,后接 to
confound	使困惑;使糊涂,同 confuse
inform	通知,告知,为及物动词

14. “Aha”, I could see them thinking, “unemployed”. (L. 44) “啊”,我可以想象到他们一定在想,“原来失业了”。

作者从警察们的面部表情可以意识到他们一定在说:“啊,失业了,难怪偷东西呢。”

15. ..., I was officially charged... (L. 46)
我被正式指控……

用法 charge

- ① 作动词用时:意为“指控,控告某人做某事”,同 accuse。

- ▼ The police charged him with neglecting his duty. 警察指控他玩忽职守。

注意:以下两个词组的意义与用法相同,但所用介词不同:

控告某人做某事	charge sb. with...
	accuse sb. of...

另外,charge sb. (with sth.)还表示“交付某人责任;交某人负责照料”等。

- ▼ He was charged with an important mission. 他被交付重要使命。

- ② 做名词用时:

a) 指要价或收服务“费用”,与 price 词意相

近。

hotel charge	旅馆费
free of charge	免费

b) 意为“指挥,控告”,尤其控告某人犯法。

to be arrested on a charge of theft	因涉嫌偷盗被捕
to bring a charge (of sth.) against sb.	控告某人
to face a charge (of sth.)	必须出庭(为某事)作证

c) 另外,指“责任,负责”等,同 responsibility。

- ▼ My charge is to serve breakfast. 我负责上早餐。

与之相关的短语和词组有:

in the charge of sb.	} 在……的照顾下
in one's charge	
take charge of...	} 受……的管理
be in charge of...	
	} 管理;负责;照顾

16. I wanted to conduct my own defence in court... (L. 48) 我想在法庭上作自我辩护。

此句既写出了“我”的性格独立的一面,又写出了“我”对此事不以为然、满不在乎的心理。

用法 conduct

conduct 的动词和名词的发音与重音位置不同,请注意区分。动词读作 [kən'dʌkt], 为及物动词,有以下意义:

- ① 表示“管理;处理;指挥”等,同 manage; deal with; control; direct。

to conduct a meeting/negotiation 主持会议(谈判)

- ▼ If he conducts his business affairs in the careless way he conducts his private affairs, they must be in confusion. 如果他处理公事也像处理私事那样粗心大意,那些事情定会一团糟。

- ② 表示“引导,向导”,同 guide 和 lead。

▼ The usher conducted me to my seat. 引座员带我到我的座位上。

③ 指物质“传导, 传热, 传电”等。

▼ Copper conducts electricity. 铜导电。

名词读作[ˈkɒndʌkt], 无复数形式, 意为“行为”, 尤指道德方面的“品行, 操行”, 同 behavior。但 behavior 是指在他人面前或对待他人所做的举止。

good or bad conduct	好的或坏的行为
the rules of conduct	行为的准则

名词 conductor 指“向导; 指挥者; (电、汽车上的)售票员”等。

17. But he was never called on to give evidence. (L. 51) 但他没有被邀请出庭作证。

用法 call on

① 表示“呼吁, 号召; 邀请, 要求”, 同 appeal to; invite; require。

▼ The monitor called on her for a brief account of the matter. 班长要求她把事情简单讲述一下。

② 表示“访问某人, 探望某人”, 同 visit sb.。

▼ We were called on by our neighbours before we had been settled in our new home for a week. 我们定居在新家还不到一周, 邻居们就来拜访我们。

注意区别下列词组:

call at 访问某地	call out 大声叫喊
call off 取消	call up 打电话给……

18. My “trial” didn’t get that far. (L. 52) 对我的审判还没有到那个地步。

这里“far”的意思是“degree, point, stage”。

19. The magistrate dismissed the case...

(L. 52) (开庭 15 分钟) 法官就驳回我的案子。

用法 dismiss

① 指“解雇, 开除, 撤职”等。短语为 dismiss sb. for doing... 或 dismiss sb. from doing。

▼ The officer was dismissed from office. 那个军官撤职了。

② 指“解散; 退去”, 同 allow to go

▼ The teacher dismissed his class when the bell rang. 铃响后, 老师让学生下课了。

20. The solicitor even succeeded in getting costs awarded against the police. (L. 54) 我的律师胜诉, 甚至让警方承担了诉讼费。

用法 stand a chance (L. 54)

意为“很有可能, 大有希望”。其反义词组 stand no chance 为“没有可能; 没有希望。”

▼ He stands a good chance of being elected president. 他很有可能被选为总统。

注意: 下列一组结构都表示“有机会, 有希望, 有可能”或“没有可能”。

Chances are that...
There is a chance that...
There is every chance that...
It is likely that...
There is no chance that... 表示“没有可能”

用法 award

award 做及物动词, 此处意为“判给; 判予”。如:

▼ The judge awarded a large sum of money to those hurt in the explosion. 法官判给在爆炸中受伤的人一大笔钱。

辨析 award 与 reward

二者都有“奖赏”之意,都可以做名词和动词。但又有区别:

award 指对于成绩优异或贡献卓越经评定后正式授予的奖励。可以是精神方面的,也可以是物质方面的,其后可接双宾语。

▼ Hemingway was awarded the first Nobel Prize for Literature in 1954. 海明威在1954年荣获第一届诺贝尔文学奖。

▼ The award for the year's best actor went to Jack Nicholson. 本年度最佳男演员奖授给了杰克·尼克尔森。

reward 意为“奖赏,报答”,重点在于对好行为或者功绩的报答、酬谢。只能以人或人的行为做宾语,如果接表示奖赏、报答的内容,常用 reward sb. with sth. 结构。

▼ He got very little in reward for his hard work. 他努力工作,但所得报酬甚少。

▼ My efforts were rewarded with success in career. 我的努力换得了事业上的成功。

21. Given the obscure nature of the charge, I feel sure that if I had come from a different background, and had been really unemployed, there is every chance that I would have been found guilty. (L. 59 ~ 62) 对我的指控若从这种捕风捉影的性质来看,我肯定,如果我出身在另一种背景的家庭里,并且真的是失了业的话,我完全可以被判有罪。

there is every chance 为固定结构,表示“很有可能”,同 It is very likely...

用法 given

① 做介词,表示“考虑到……,就……而言”等,引导让步状语,同 if one takes into account; considering; as far as... is concerned 等。

▼ Given their inexperience, they've done a good job. 就他们没有经验而言,他们工作做得已经不错了。

② given 后还可以接 that 从句,在这种情况下, given 是连词,意同上。

▼ Given that they're inexperienced, they've done a good job. 从他们没有什么经验这方面来考虑,他们做得不错。

③ 表示“在有……的情况下,如果有……,假定有……”等。为过去分词,引出短语做状语,同 if allowed, provided with。

▼ Given the chance, I'd come and see you. 如果有机会,我会来看你。

22. ...my solicitor's case quite obviously revolved around the fact that I had a "brilliant academic record." (L. 63 ~ 64) 当我的律师要求赔偿诉讼费时,他公然把辩护的证据建立在我“学业优异”这一事实上。

that 从句是 fact 的同位语。

23. ... that another youngster had been turned against the police. (L. 66 ~ 67) 又有一个年轻人转过来跟警察做对了。此处“another youngster”指“我”。

用法 turn against

① 表示“对……变得敌视,对……有偏见,转而反对……”,同“become hostile, become prejudiced against...”。

▼ Those who were once for him have turned against him. 那些原来支持他的人现在倒过来反对他了。

② 表示“转过来向……移动”,同“move in the direction towards”。

▼ The tide turned against them before they reached the shore.

习得实践

◆ Choose one that is closest in meaning to the underlined word.

- All this experience he had put to use apparently will succeed.
A. cautiously B. automatically C. definitely D. evidently
- They are due to sign a treaty to define the boundaries between the two countries.
A. expected B. managed C. conducted D. outraged
- With his lack of experience and smaller physique, we didn't think he has an opportunity of winning the fight.
A. by chance B. stands a chance C. take his chance D. by any chance
- There was perfect silence for two minutes.
A. excellent B. significant C. complete D. magnificent
- During their stay, they became familiar with many people there.
A. acquainted B. angry C. strict D. kind
- The first, second and third prizes went to Tom, Nod and George respectively.
A. differently B. equally C. individually D. partially
- I met an old friend of mine on my way to school.
A. in my way B. on my road C. by the way D. on my line
- Ask the employee to come in.
A. person who acts like a policeman B. person who is hired as a paid worker
C. person who cleans the office D. person who acts like a group leader
- He got very little in reward for his hard work.
A. money B. prize C. note D. payment
- He was dismissed for being late very often.
A. hired B. fired C. fined D. allowed to go

◆ Choose the best one to complete each of the following sentences.

- This year the board _____ the top prize to reporter Carol Clay.
A. rewarded B. awarded C. transformed D. intended
- The meaning of this poem is very _____, I really do not understand it.
A. suspicious B. doubting C. obscure D. awkward
- Many of his former associates _____ him when it became known how he had abused his position of trust.
A. called in B. turned out C. turned against D. convinced of
- The doctor _____ his fear that he was seriously ill indeed.
A. confined B. informed C. conformed D. confirmed
- The jury _____ him of having committed the crime and he was sentenced to 10 year's imprisonment.
A. assured B. charged C. suspected D. accused

-

31. Giving a careful treatment for some more time, Jack is sure to get well.

A

B

C

D

32. Most countries would be willing to go to war under certain circumstance.
 A B C D
33. I don't think she'll be upset, but I'll see her in any case she is.
 A B C D
34. As a result the radio's appeal for help for the earthquake victims, over a million pounds
 A B C
 have been raised.
 D
35. As far this month we have covered ten lessons in the grammar book.
 A B C D



Choose the best answer for each blank from the four possible choices.

It is well known that teenage boys tend to do better 36 math than girls, that male high school students are more likely than their female counterparts 37 advanced math courses like calculus(微积分), and that virtually all the great mathematicians 38 men. Are women born with 39 mathematical ability? Or does society's sexism slow their progress? In 1980 two Johns Hopkins University researchers tried 40 the eternal nature debate. Julian Stanley and Camilla Benbow 41 10,000 talented seventh-and-eighth-graders between 1972 and 1979. Using the Scholastic Aptitude Test, in which math questions 42 to measure ability rather than knowledge, they discovered 43 sex differences. 44 the verbal abilities of the males and females 45 differed. 46 girls scored over 500 (on a scale of 200 to 800) 47 mathematical ability; at the 700 level, the ratio was 14 to 1. The conclusion; males have 48 superior mathematical reasoning ability.

Benbow and Stanley's findings, 49 were published in "Science", disturbed some men and 50 women. Now there is 51 for those people in a new study from the University of Chicago that suggests math 52 not, after all, a natural male domain. Prof. Zalman Usikin studied 1,366 tenth-graders. They were selected from 53 classes and tested on their ability to solve geometry proofs, a subject requiring 54 abstract reasoning and spatial(空间的) ability. The conclusion 55 by Usikin: there are no sex differences in math ability.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 36. A. at | B. to | C. of | D. about |
| 37. A. in tackling | B. tackling | C. to tackle | D. about tackling |
| 38. A. might be | B. have been | C. must be | D. had been |
| 39. A. smaller | B. less | C. fewer | D. not more |
| 40. A. to settle | B. to set | C. settling | D. settle |
| 41. A. were tested | B. have tested | C. were testing | D. had tested |
| 42. A. are meant | B. design | C. meant | D. designing |
| 43. A. distinct | B. instinct | C. remote | D. vague |
| 44. A. Since | B. However | C. As | D. While |
| 45. A. scarcely not | B. virtually | C. largely | D. hardly |
| 46. A. Many boys twice as | B. Twice many boys as | C. Twice as many boys as | D. Boys twice as many |
| 47. A. on | B. of | C. about | D. with |
| 48. A. superficially | B. universally | C. inherently | D. initially |